

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 5, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 75.
Humidity 65. 53.

October 5, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 83.
Humidity 77. 53.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.

Barometer 30.02

2924

癸亥年八月十六日

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.

一拜禮 號五月拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED: ALLIES ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Loyal Bermuda: Offers £3,450 a Year for 15 Years.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Enemy Again Hurling Back.

Oct. 4, 4.20 p.m.
A Paris communique states: There is no change in the centre. The enemy in Argonne has been hurled back northward. We are progressing, though slowly, in the southern Woivre region. There is no change in Lorraine or the Vosges.

No Change at Antwerp.

Oct. 4, 6.40 p.m.
An official statement issued at Antwerp says the situation is unchanged.

To Congratulate the Troops.

Oct. 4, 9 p.m.
An official statement issued at Bordeaux announces that President Poincaré, accompanied by M. Viviani (the Premier) and M. Millerand (Minister of War), have started on a visit to the armies in the field to convey their congratulations. They had intended going for some time, but hitherto the Military Authorities deemed that the favourable moment had not arrived.

Bermuda's War-gift Accepted.

Oct. 4, 6.20 p.m.
Mr. Lewis Harcourt has gratefully accepted the war gift from Bermuda of £3,450 per annum for fifteen years.

Offensive Tactics Again Adopted.

Oct. 4, 4.20 p.m.
A Paris communique states that, having repulsed all the enemy's attacks on our left wing, we have taken the offensive at various points. Elsewhere our positions are maintained.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Mercantile Shipping Wrecked.

Oct. 4, 4.55 a.m.
A Norwegian steamer has struck a mine. Two were drowned and the survivors have been landed at Tynemouth.
The British steamer Dawdon, while proceeding from Hull to Antwerp, was sunk by a mine. Nine were drowned.

Battle of the Aisne—no Change.

Oct. 4, 4.55 a.m.
A communique issued in Paris at midnight says: There is no fresh development, the general impression is favourable.

Severe Fighting in Belgium.

Oct. 4, 4.55 a.m.
An official telegram from Antwerp says: On Saturday, eastward of the river Senne, we were obliged to withdraw as far as the river Nethe before a violent attack of German artillery, after five days of stubborn resistance.
Our position on the Nethe is very strong and our army will resist to the utmost.

A later official message says:
Two German attacks have been repulsed with heavy German losses.
Another telegram adds that Fort Waelhem is still in possession of the Belgians. The Germans have hitherto not attempted to cross the Nethe. Flags have been hoisted on the town hall and church towers to indicate that they are historic works of art.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Germans Fleeing in Disorder.

The enemy is retreating from Leipouny and Seiny, the flight being sometimes disorderly, owing to our cavalry, supported by artillery.

The Germans rushed reinforcements by railway to the region of Sawalk, to the assistance of the retreating troops, a sanguinary encounter ensuing.

Russians Repulse Bayonet Attack.

From Augustovo to Sawalk the enemy attacked with the bayonet, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

We bombarded Augustovo with heavy artillery, and then a resolute offensive by the infantry drove back the enemy in this district.

Russians Capture Motor Convoy.

The Russians have been successful at Schtobon'china and Grajevo, and have invaded German territory and seized part of a convoy of motors working between Ossowetz and Mlava.

Eye-Witness' Statement.

Oct. 3, 12.25 a.m.
Headquarters issued at midnight the narrative of an eye-witness, dated September 20, which says that the task of the army remains unchanged, namely, to maintain itself until a general resumption of the offensive.

No ground has been lost, some has been gained and every counter-attack has been repulsed.

Enemy Weakening Considerably.

The enemy's counter-attacks lacked cohesion, and were delivered by comparatively small bodies without co-operation. Some clearly betokened inferior leadership, confirming the reports of great losses of officers.

The enemy's artillery fire has decreased in volume and deteriorated in control and direction.

Premier Appeals for Welsh Army Corps.

Oct. 3, 4.40 a.m.
Mr. Asquith, speaking at Cardiff, appealed for recruits for a Welsh army corps.

Germany's Modest Demand.

He mentioned that when the Cabinet of 1912 assured Germany that Great Britain would never be a party to aggression against Germany, the latter demanded a pledge of absolute neutrality—in other words asked for a free hand to dominate Europe.

The General Position in the Big Battle.

Oct. 3, 2.10 a.m.
From Paris, at 11 p.m., it is officially announced that on our Left Wing one of our detachments, debouching from Arras, fell back slightly.

North of the Somme, we advanced before Albert. Between Roye and Lesigay violent attacks by the enemy were shattered against our resistance.

On the remainder of the front everything is quiet. It is reported that there is now none of the enemy on the left bank of the Meuse in the vicinity of St. Mihiel.

Scharnhorst and Gneisenau Attack French Colony.

Oct. 3, 8 a.m.
It is officially announced from Bordeaux that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were off Papeete on September 22, and sank the French gunboat Zelee, which was disarmed on September 14, without the crew.

They then bombarded the open town of Papeete. [Papeete is the capital of Tahiti, an island which gives its name to a small archipelago situated in mid-Pacific, over 2,000 miles N.E. of New Zealand and about 3,400 miles S.W. of San Francisco.]

These islands are also known as the Society Islands. In 1842 France forced a protectorate over the eastern cluster; the Treaty of 1847, with Great Britain, recognising the independence of the western cluster, was abrogated in 1888, and the whole archipelago became a French possession.]

London Stock Exchange: Settlement Days Fixed.

Oct. 2, 4.30 p.m.
The Stock Exchange has resolved that Consols for the August, September and October accounts shall be settled on the 18th November, and for the November account on the 1st December.

Ordinary accounts up to the 14th October are to be settled on the 18th November and those for the 20th October, 12th and 28th November settled on the 1st December.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Russian Successes.

Oct. 4, 4.55 a.m.
The Russians have re-entered East Prussia, occupying the Masuren Lakes district, after severe German defeats at Ossowetz and Augustovo.

The Russians have also descended the Carpathian mountains into the valley of Nadjazy, where they defeated an Austrian force, capturing guns and quickfiring.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Edition published yesterday.]

Tsar Leaves for the Front.

Oct. 3, 8.40 p.m.
It is announced from Petrograd that the Tsar has left for the front.

Enemy Again Repulsed on Left Wing, Although Reinforced.

Oct. 3, 4.55 p.m.
A Paris communique says that a violent action continues on the Left Wing, especially in the Roye region, where we have repulsed all attacks, although this part of the enemy's front has been reinforced from the centre.

There is no change in the centre, between Rheims and Argonne.

Crown Prince's Army Repulsed and Driven North.

The Crown Prince's army tried to force its way through the woods southward of Varennes; but was repulsed and driven north of Varennes.

We are advancing slowly but steadily on the heights of the Meuse and in Woivre.

Brisk Fighting at Kiauchau.

Oct. 3, 2.30 p.m.
Two Japanese mine-sweepers struck mines off Kiauchau; one was sunk and the other damaged.

Brisk fighting continues at Kiauchau, the German warships in the harbour assisting the forts.

The Japanese sank a German destroyer.

Germans Foiled in Attempt to Bridge the Meuse.

Oct. 2, 4.15 p.m.
A Paris communique states that the Germans tried to throw a bridge over the Meuse, near St. Mihiel, but it was destroyed last night.

Our offensive continues in Woivre, and we are progressing step by step, especially in the region between Apremont and St. Mihiel.

Over the remainder of the front, only partial operations have been attempted by each side.

Violent Battle Continues Around Roye.

Oct. 2, 5.15 p.m.
A Paris communique announces that a very violent battle continues on our Left Wing, especially in the Roye district, where the Germans appear to have concentrated considerable forces. The action is extending more and more towards the north. The front extends to the district south of Arras.

Admiralty Adopts Mine-laying Policy.

Oct. 2, 5.5 p.m.
It is announced by the Press Bureau that the Admiralty states the German policy of mine-laying combined with submarine activity, necessitates the Admiralty adopting counter-measures. (The Government has, therefore, authorised a mine-laying policy in certain areas.)
Mine fields are being developed on a considerable scale.

Warning to Non-combatants.

For the safety of non-combatants, the Admiralty has issued instructions that there is danger to shipping crossing between Latitudes 51.15 and 51.40 and Longitudes 1.35 and 3.00.

Successful Russian Night-attack.

Oct. 2, 8.45 p.m.
It is announced from Petrograd that a despatch from the Grand Duke Nicholas states that the battle in East Prussia continues in Mariampol.

The Russians have occupied Krains and a position west of Simno, by a night attack.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Tsar has left for the front. It is officially reported that the situation at Antwerp is unchanged.

The Germans in Argonne have been hurled back northward.

The Allies are making progress in the southern Woivre region.

The Allies have taken the offensive at various points on the Left.

There is no change to report in the situation in Lorraine or the Vosges.

Bermuda has offered a war gift of £3,450 annually for 15 years.

The Germans tried to throw a bridge over the Meuse near St. Mihiel, but the French destroyed it.

The German counter-attacks betoken inferior leadership, confirming the reports of great losses of officers.

After repulsing two German attacks, the Belgians occupy very strong positions along the River Nethe.

President Poincaré and MM. Viviani and Millerand have left to convey congratulations to the armies in the field.

The British Admiralty has authorised a mine-laying policy in certain areas, as a reply to German activity on these lines.

The Russians have invaded German territory and seized part of a convoy of motors working between Ossowetz and Mlava.

The Belgians have hoisted flags on the Town Hall and the church towers in Antwerp to indicate to the attacking Germans that they are historic works of art.

The German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have bombarded the capital of Tahiti and sunk the disarmed French gunboat Zelee.

NEWS.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

An interesting article on "The Folly of Berlin" (from Truth) will be found on pages 5 and 10.

General news and an account of British cavalry coolness against the much-vaunted German horsemen appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre, Prince of Wales' Fund Night, 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Friday, October 9.
Messrs. W. Powell Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.
Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Monday, October 12.
Sale of Steamer's Ho! Ming and Ho! Wa—G. P. Lammeri—noon.

Wednesday, November 15.
Licensing Sessions.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LIHON FAN, a Chinese graduate, versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39, Colborne Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER
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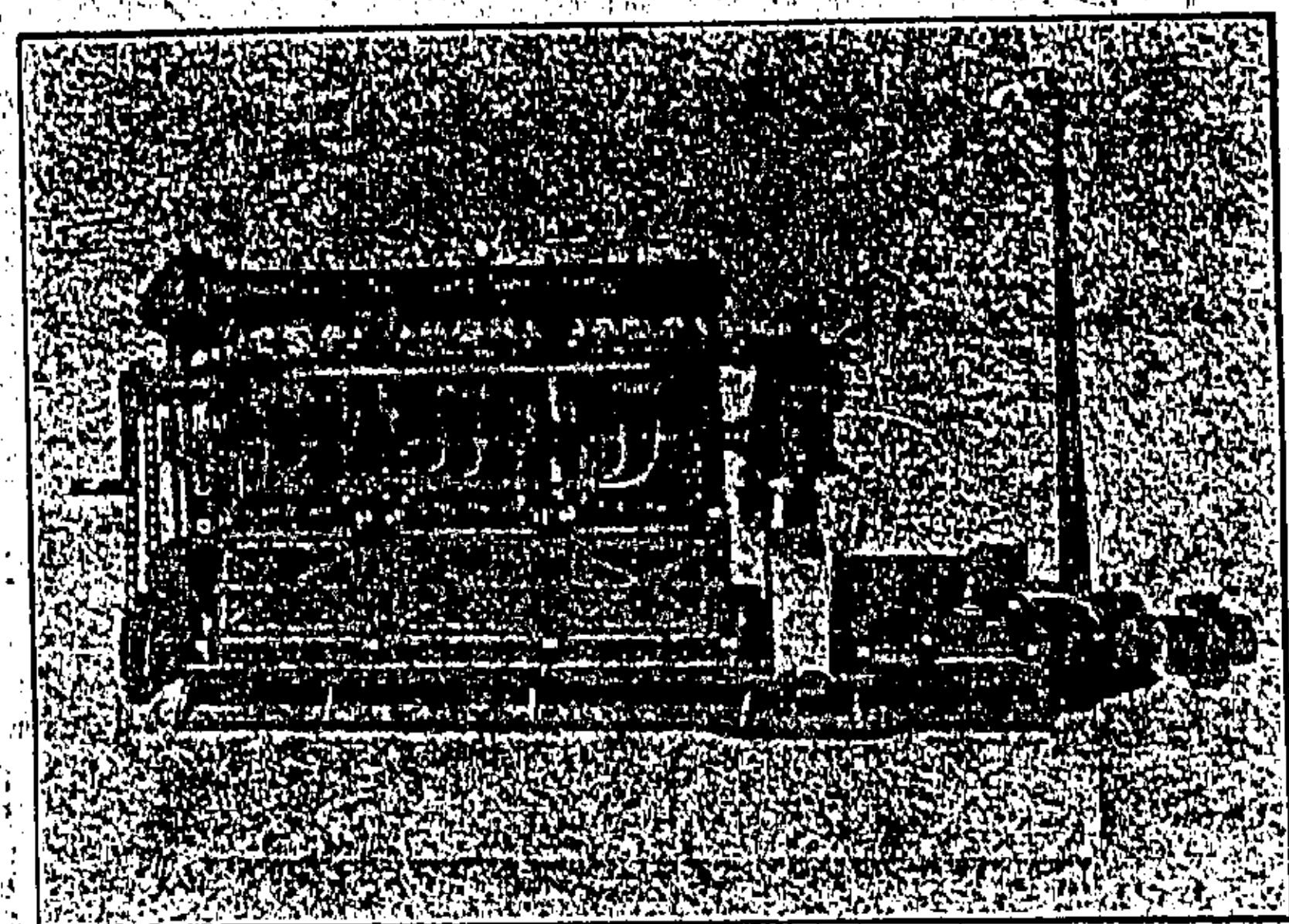
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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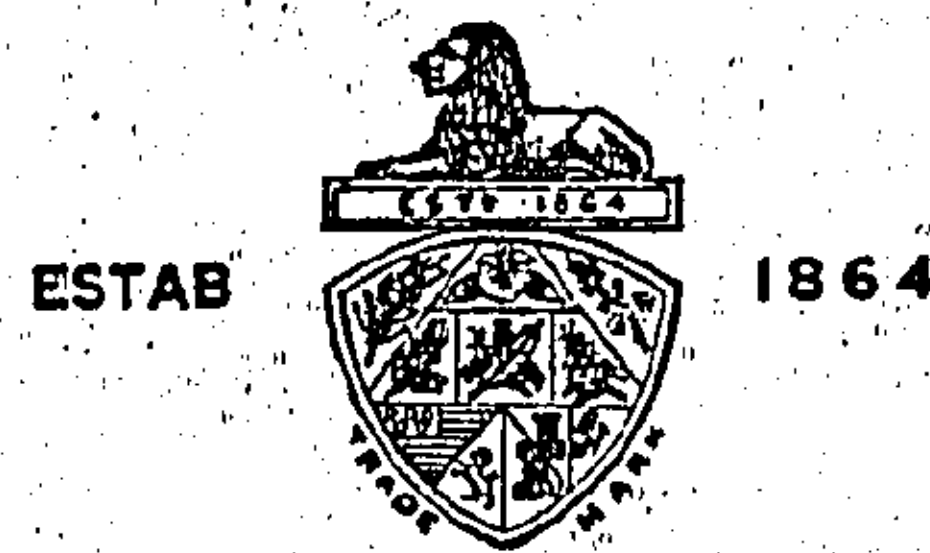
OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Destitute Chinese.
However desirous some of China's most enlightened administrators may be of rendering succour to those who are unable to help themselves, at the present moment China is attempting to emerge successfully from a cloud of difficulties that encompasses her. Still, if the same spirit of sympathy were awakened among intelligent Chinese like Mr. Tung Swei Long in course of time a strong feeling of national sympathy would pulsate throughout every community where Chinese foregather and such distress as is being experienced at present would be a thing of the past. The Chinese have already been known in national crises to rally together in a wonderful manner, and to loosen their purse strings generously. At this stage, when thousands are out of employment and naturally sigh for the homeland, it is well that the attention of the powers that be should be drawn to the need for the relief of distress and the promotion of happiness among the human derelicts now located in foreign lands.

Daily Press.

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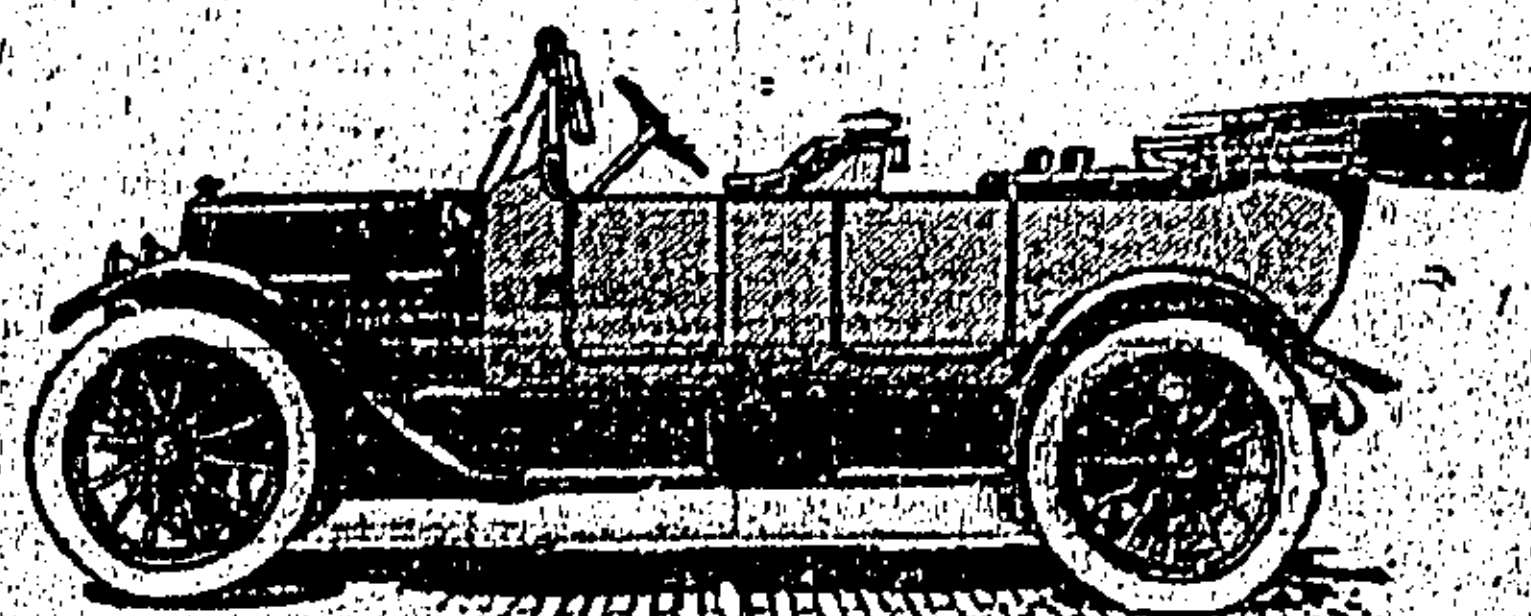
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China Mail.

The Progress of the War.
During the past few days, fighting of a most desperate character has been reported from the various theatres of the great European struggle. In East Prussia the Russians and the Germans have had several severe onslaughts, which evidently have resulted in a slight advantage resting with the Russians, who are, in this war, apparently much better prepared for protracted battle than was generally supposed. The Russians to the rest of Europe are at all times somewhat of a mystery, but that they have vast resources both of men and money is certain and it is equally certain that since their humiliating defeat by the Japanese they have been doing their utmost to bring both their Army and their Navy into a state of efficiency so that it might at least equal those of some of the European powers. The manner in which they have vanquished the Austrians and the Hungarians and are now coping with the Germans, together with the manner in which they have been guarding the Baltic Sea, says much for what they have been able to accomplish since the story of their defeat with the fall of Port Arthur.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Twenty Million for the Bank.
New York, Aug. 13.—I learn that the special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce appointed to consider questions involved in the reopening of foreign credit and shipments of American grain abroad to-day recommended the adoption of the scheme by which £20,000,000 in gold shall be placed with the Treasury of the Dominion of Canada in trust for the Bank of England.—Times

Chinese Neutral Conference.
The Neutral Affairs Office has held a meeting in the President's Office at which President Yuan was present. The agenda of the meeting was: (1) the appointment of additional neutral officers for the various districts adjoining the war zone, (2) the defence of the districts outside of the war zone, (3) whether or not the transportation of contraband should be prohibited in the districts included in the zone, (4) what direction should be given to the Governor of Shanung regarding the solution of a certain diplomatic question, (5) the prohibition of the occupation of Chinese railways by the belligerent troops and, (6) to limit neutral expenses of the provinces.

The Shamrock.
Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock IV, challenger for the America Cup, ended her long transatlantic journey on August 16, reaching New York Harbour shortly before midnight. The Shamrock came in under tow of Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin, and is on this side of the water to be laid up for the winter, probably after a tuning up under racing rig, but not to race in any event until next year, the cup races having been postponed until then.

How to Keep Business.
The proprietors of Stephens' Ink write to make a practical suggestion for assisting British manufacturers to maintain their foreign and Imperial trade and to keep their workers employed. They have informed their customers abroad and advised all shipping agents with whom they deal that they will replace, free of cost, any consignment of Stephens' Ink seized or destroyed by the enemy. As the buyer is thus indemnified against loss, they write, he will have every reason to continue to purchase from this country, thus assisting to keep our hands employed and retain trade.

The Chinese Internal Loan.
While a report has appeared in the Chinese Press to the effect that the Shanghai Office of the Bank of Communications had notified the public that it had received instructions from its Head Office to accept certain Treasury Bills as cash from purchasers of the Internal Loan Bonds, the local Loan Agency, upon inquiry as to the truth of this report, has received the telegraphic reply that "as the Government is in urgent need of ready money, the bills must be courteously refused." Copies of this reply have been at once distributed among business men for their information.

Improved Trade.
Trade is steadily recovering from the partial confusion into which it naturally fell at the outbreak of the war, says the Times of August 21. The measures taken by the Government, the bankers, and the Committee of the Stock Exchange in relation to home defence, finance, and commerce, have animated the business community with the greatest confidence. There has not been that general stoppage of work and wages which was anticipated a fortnight ago. The rule is—Keep industries going, and diminish the field of unemployment as far as possible. Manufacturers and business firms whose returns show a falling off are utilizing their reserves to retain their workers on conditions which, under the circumstances, are fair and reasonable to both sides; and meantime, by adapting themselves to the changed situation, they are seeking new sources of trade. They look forward to better times when part of the £100,000,000 secured by the Government on the vote of credit, comes into general circulation; and the expansion of home, colonial, and foreign trade comes as the result of the closing of German markets.

NOTICE

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Infantry's Staggering Coolness.

Paris, August 24.

Graphic stories of how the British troops at Mons fought during the two days in which they bore the brunt of the main German advance reached Paris in the early hours of this morning, when officers arriving from the front reported at the War Office; and, in subsequent conversation with their closest personal friends, told of the wonderful coolness and daring of our men. The shooting of our infantry on the firing line, they said, was wonderful. Every time a German's head showed above the trenches and every time the German infantry attempted to rush a position there came a withering rifle fire from the khaki-clad forms lying in extended formation along a big battle front.

The firing was not the usual firing of nervous men, shooting without aiming, and sometimes without rhyme or reason, as is so often the case in warfare; it was rather the calm, calculated rifle-manship of the men one sees on the Sickerdown range, firing with all the artificial aids permitted to the match rifle expert, whose one concern is prize money.

"It was Staggering."
When quick action was necessary the firing and the action of the men were only those of prize rifle men firing at a disappearing target. There was no excitement, no nervousness; just cool, methodical efficiency. If the British lost heavily, Heaven only knows what the Germans must have lost, because, as one of their wounded officers (whom the British took prisoner) remarked, "We had never expected anything like it; it was staggering." The British troops went to their positions silent but happy. There was no singing, because that was forbidden, but as the drab columns deployed and began to crawl to the trenches there were various sallies of humour in the different dialects of English, Irish, and Scottish counties. The Yorkshiremen, for instance, would draw a comparison between the men they were going to fight and certain dogs that won't fight, which the Yorkshire collier has not time to waste upon at the pithead; the Cockney soldier was there with his sallies about "Uncle Bill," and every Irishman who went in to the firing line wished he had the money to buy a little Irish horse, so that he could have a slap at the Uhlans.

Splendid Cavalry.

And the cavalry! Officers coming from the front declare that our cavalrymen charged the much-vaunted German horsemen as Berserks might have done. When they got into action with tunics open, and sometimes without tunics at all, they sang themselves at the German horsemen in a manner which surprised even their own officers, who had themselves expected great things of them. The Uhlans, whose name and fame had spread terror among the Belgian peasants and the

frontier villages of France, were just the sort of men the British troopers were waiting for. The Englishmen, mostly Londoners, who, as Wellington said, make the best cavalry soldiers in the world, were dying to have a cut at them; and when they got into clinches the Uhlans had a great surprise.

From the scene of battle, the point of interest in the European war drama, so far as England is concerned, shifted in the small hours of the morning to the railway station at X., where officers and men of the Army Service Corps awaited the arrival of the British wounded from the firing line. Everything was perfectly organised; there was no theatrical display; all ranks waited silently for the toll of war, which, they had been advised, was on its way.

The Hardest Part.
The station at the time was crowded with Americans coming to England from Paris after their release from Switzerland, and cheer after cheer, in which the French in the station joined, echoed under the arched roof. Britons who were there felt very proud of their Empire and their soldiers at that moment. The men who were waiting for the wounded had not been in the first line of battle, it is true—that was not their job—but their work was probably the greatest of all. It was for them to watch and wait and to practice that which the Iron Duke called the wonderful "two o'clock in the morning" courage. So they waited in a draughty station for their comrades, thrown back temporarily from the scene of action, to fit them to return, if possible, immediately.

While the crowd waited for the wounded, train after train rolled slowly through carrying more British soldiers to the active front.—Central News.

Hongkong Harbour Master's Notice.

It is hereby notified that information has been received from the Consul-General for France that until further orders, the lights at Cape St. James and at the entrance of the Saigon river will remain unlit and will not be relighted except by the order of the Naval Commandant. Entry into the Bay of Cocotiers (Baie des Cocotiers) is absolutely prohibited between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. At night, between the times stated above, no ship must approach within five miles of the Cape. If they attempt to come nearer, a blank round will be fired ordering them to stop. This order should be obeyed without delay, and the vessel should make her offing there to await the regulation hour of entry. In the day time, an officer will board all ships seeking admittance to the River, and will conduct them to the Bay of Cocotiers (Baie des Cocotiers) where the examination of vessels takes place.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

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TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to—
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TO LET.—Queen's Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
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TO LET.—No. 4, Clifton Gardens, 17 Conduit Road. Godown 98 Wanchai Road. Godown No. 4 New Praya, Kennedy Town.

"Hatherleigh" 11a Conduit Rd. Godown No. 5 New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1914. In Canton, on Shameson Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited. Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Hongkong.

TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and 25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colourwashed. No. 59 The Peak (5, Cameron Villas). BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path. Apply to
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TO LET.—2 roomed Office, 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Kowloon, two rooms, furnished, in good locality. Immediate possession, rental \$50 per month. Apply "S.A." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—One large Room (Bath attached) with or without Board. Apply S.K. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Ravenhill East. Park Road, containing 6 rooms, 3 bath rooms, servants' quarters, &c.—vacant 1st November. Apply DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON.

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WANTED.—One or two bachelors to share room at the Peak. Good Table, Tennis Court. Apply "Peak" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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HOT, COLD, MEDICATED, TURKISH
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ELECTRIC BATHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

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PERFECT SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND ANTISEPTIC
ARRANGEMENTS THROUGHOUT. UNDER
THE CONTROL OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

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SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND VOLUNTEERS
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UP TILL DEC. 15th, 1914.
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PHOTOGRAPHER, 31, QUEEN'S ROAD

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FORD 5 Seater Touring Car.....Mex. \$1,500

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Call on us at any time suitable to yourself and arrange for a trial ride.

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Sole Agents,

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4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

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Please apply to usual stores.

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IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARD-
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37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

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The Latest Improvements toward
Lasting Workmanship and Painless
Operations. No charge for examinations.
Feet moderate. Diploma. To be
Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
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(Corner of Flower Street)
Telephone 62.

MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS
A French Remedy for all irregularities.
Thousands of ladies have used a box of
Martin's Pills in the house, so that the true
sign of any irregularity of the system
may be administered. Those who
have suffered from these troubles before
know all the ailments and have all those
who suffer from the world, or not from the
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

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Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your cough, cold,
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Cough Syrup will cure it. It is a
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ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,
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—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unusual. It
TAKES THE
CURE FOR
ASTHMA

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AT YOUR SERVICE.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and
gently massaged in will speedily
cure Prickly Heat, remove Sun-
burn and the offensive odour due
to excessive perspiration.

Large Tin Cents 60.

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PRICKLY HEAT AND SUNBURN.

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

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A permanent, speedy and painless CURE for corns and bunions.

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The cheapest and best in the market. They give a free and list razor, and impart a soothing feeling to the skin. For delicate and sensitive skins they are unequalled.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messengers. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshau, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

CLARK.—On Oct. ber, 4th, at 102, The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Clark, a son.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情物無非確具實事聞要訪探大正論言言限本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.

THE "TAI ON" PIRACY RECALLED.

The end of the last chapter in that horrible tragedy, the Tai On piracy, has been reached. Seventeen of the gang of pirates concerned in the affair, having been duly found guilty by the authorities in Canton, have paid the full penalty for their participation in it. Ordered to be shot, the sentence was carried out at the East Gate of Canton city on September 22, and it is to be hoped that their fate, which was fully deserved, will have a deterring effect on others of the class to which they belonged. Kid-gloved treatment is of no use in dealing with ruffians of this type—punishment swift, sure and severe alone avails; and when once the pirates realise that this will be their certain fate if caught, they may think twice before they embark on escapades such as that for which these seventeen devilish beings have been compelled to give up their miserable lives.

We all learn from experience, and it has taken a terrible happening like the piratical attack on, and the burning of, the Tai On to reveal the fact that past measures have been altogether inadequate to deal with the machinations of a body of men—and women, too, as this case has made clear—who for more years than the oldest of us can recall have been a terror to coastwise and river shipping in South China. The comparative ease with which the Tai On pirates engineered their scheme and then put it into deadly effect showed that better preventive means were urgently required to deal with the situation, and we are glad to think that, so far as Hongkong is concerned, that fact has become fully realised. Since that terrible night when the pirates over-ran the Tai On, and baulked in their blackguardly intentions, set fire to the vessel, conferences have taken place between the authorities and shipping men, and as a consequence of their deliberations, the law has been strengthened and there has been framed a most exhaustive set of regulations, all aiming at the prevention of piracy. These regulations are now in force; if they are carried out to the letter, as they should be, we shall hear the last of pirates going on board steamers in Hongkong as passengers.

One gratifying feature of the events subsequent to the Tai On piracy was the admirable manner in which our own police authorities and those of Canton and Macao worked together in bringing some of the guilty ones to justice. In dealing with the piracy evil such co-operation is absolutely essential, and it is reassuring to know that that fact is now fully comprehended. The case under notice, too, has resulted in better arrangements for the policing of the pirate-infested waters of the Canton delta. So that, altogether, much good work has been done since the Tai On last fell a victim to the pirates. But if immunity from such attacks is to be attained, there must be no relaxing of the new measures which circumstances of the past show to be an absolute necessity and which the future should reveal as a happy safeguard.

Good Work.

Though the Food Committee was a trifle slow in getting off the mark, there have been ample evidences since the revised list of prices was issued that it is fully alive to the duties for which it has been appointed. Notices have been issued calling the attention of householders to the maximum tariffs, and the Committee has asked that any cases of over-charging shall be reported in order that action may be taken. It has gone further than that; for on Saturday it instituted a prosecution against a Hongkong comrade, who had been found charging more than he was entitled to do for certain provisions. This was the first case, and the offender may consider himself fortunate that he was let off on payment of a fine of \$25. A keen eye should be kept on these shopkeepers, and we have hopes, now that a start has been made, that the Committee will keep on pegging away at its work until over-charging is totally suppressed. But the public has its part to do also, and by promptly reporting all such cases it can materially assist the Committee in tracking down the offenders.

A Public Nuisance.

Within certain prescribed limits—generally speaking in the vicinity of business houses and European residences—the crying of wares by Chinese hawkers is an offence in this Colony. But everybody knows that the law in this respect is seldom enforced. Prosecutions for such an offence are seldom; if ever, instituted; yet it is common knowledge that these hawkers are continually causing annoyance to the public through their raucous cries. The evil is sufficiently pronounced in Hongkong, especially in certain business areas, but so far as European householders are concerned it is to Kowloon that one must go to realise to what an extent it is being allowed to persist. All day long, week-days and Sundays alike, the noise continues, a constant stream of itinerant traders moving up and down outside European dwellings, while quite a batch take up their stand at the junction of Hsianghong and Nathan Roads, well within hearing distance of the flats. For the peace and comfort of residents it is to be hoped that a mild campaign will be carried on against these disturbers of tranquillity.

Repatriating Destitute Chinese.

A thoughtful and practical letter appears in a recent issue of the *Singapore Free Press*, from a well-known Straits Chinese gentleman, on the subject of the stranded Chinese in Singapore and the Malay States. Everyone in Hongkong knows that business has been poorer at the Straits during the past nine months than for many years past. Rubber estates and mines have had to cut down expenses by shortening the number of hands; coolie labour in the towns has become a drug in the market; and so thousands of the poorer class of Chinese, emigrants from Kwangtung, Kwangsi etc., are left either to starve or else to be sent to their homes at the expense of the British Government. The writer of the letter in question, with his eye on these and other facts, enquires if the Chinese Consul General in Singapore has made any arrangements with his own Government for the reception and assistance of the returned ones who are being sent home at British expense. He points out what is all too true: that Britishers have quite enough to do with their money at a time like this without having to "help others." He says, "The American Government has given instructions to all its consuls in different parts of Europe to give all the stranded Americans financial help to enable them to get home. It also sent steamers to fetch them home. There is no reason why the Chinese Government should not follow the example of America." We hope, for the sake of the Straits exchequer, that this gentleman's recommendations will reach the right quarter and be speedily acted upon.

DAY BY DAY.

A MIND NOT TO BE CHANGED BY PLACE OR TIME.
THE MIND IS ITS OWN PLACE.
AND IN ITSELF
CAN MAKE A HEAVEN OF HELL,
A HELL OF HEAVEN.—Milton.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; fine.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Mishima Maru to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at noon.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 42 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 0.7-16d.
Free from Plague.
The Colonial Secretary informs us that Hongkong is now free from plague.

Prize Court.
There will be another sitting of the Prize Court on Tuesday, October 13.

Further Prizes.
We are informed that two more prizes of war are expected to arrive in port some time to-day.

Auction.
Mr. G. P. Lunnart is selling a quantity of provisions at his sales rooms to-morrow at 11 a.m.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Korea are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

The Opium Seller.
A Chinese was fined fifty dollars this morning for selling opium in the street in Queen's Road West. In his possession were found a few mace of opium dross.

Arrivals.
Mr. J. B. Southam, Shanghai, and Mr. R. J. Tobin, Manila, the representatives of the Singer Sewing Machine Company in the places mentioned, are at present in Hongkong, and are staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

No Offence.
A Chinese was discharged this morning, by Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, on a charge of bringing letters into the Colony by boat from Canton. Inspector Macdonald, in withdrawing the charge, said that the letters were consignees' letters.

Was it Stolen?
Before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of brass fittings, the property of the Kwong Sze Sang Engineering Company, at Yumai. The defendant informed his Worship that he had purchased the metal from his next door neighbour for \$140, and the case was remanded until Wednesday for him to bring evidence to support his story.

Remanded.
A Chinese was charged with breaking and entering No. 226, Queen's Road West, this morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. K. Wood. The place was damaged by fire about a month ago. There was still a quantity of wines and spirits on the premises and a watchman was left in charge. During his absence for a short while, however, the back door, which had been locked, was wrenched open. The defendant was caught in the premises. He was remanded.

Prince of Wales' Fund.
Amongst the further contributions to the National War Relief Fund inaugurated by the Prince of Wales are the following:—
—Towkay-Loke Yew of Kuala Lumpur (per Malay States Government Agency), £1,050; L. Compagnie Maritime du Canal de Suez, £1,000; E. D. Sassoon and Co., £1,000; Dick, Kerr and Co., £282 10s.; Adamson, Gillilan and Co., Ltd., £250; John Swire and Sons, £500; Union Insurance Society of Canton, £500; Emile Erlanger and Co., £500; Banner, Mond and Co., Ltd. (further contribution), £3,000; David Sassoon and Co. (further contribution), £750; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, £500; Highlands and Lowlands' Para Rubber Company, Ltd., £250; and Eastern Produce and Estates Company £250.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE WEEK-END'S CROP OF WIRES.

Bermuda's Loyalty.

There has been a big crop of Renter telegrams over the week-end; big, that is to say, in point of bulk; when, however, they come to be threshed, they can hardly be said to yield much news of importance. That wire about the fighting round about Tsingtau, for instance; does it not read rather like a repetition, or another version, of what we heard on Friday evening? The most important of the messages is that which concerns the doings of the Scharrhorst and the Gneisenau. At least we know where they are now; or where they were on September 22. We imagine the French will be very willing to make a temporary sacrifice of Tahiti for the sake of knowing in which direction to look for these two will-o'-the-wisp vessels. Honour to whom honour is due; the Scharrhorst, Gneisenau and Emden have done all they could towards atoning for the slackness and comparative uselessness of the main part of the German fleet.

The Mines.

On Saturday we ventured a remark or two about the laying of mines, suggesting that pressure of circumstances often necessitates fighting the enemy with his own weapons. We learn now that last Friday the Admiralty announced that it would be necessary to adopt counter-measures where the enemy's mine-laying tactics are concerned. We can hardly wonder at this decision on the part of the authorities, when we remember the horrible havoc wrought—not only among our own shipping but among that of countries not in any way concerned. Apropos, we see that another British steamer has suffered by this means, losing nine hands, and that the same fate has befallen a Norwegian boat, which lost two of her crew.

A Modest Demand.

Unpleasant little facts are leaking out as to Germany's queer way of looking at matters international. Not long ago she taunted us with going to war "for the sake of a piece of paper"; and now we learn from the Premier's Cardiff speech that a couple of years ago, when our Government pledged itself not to be a party to aggression against Germany that country demanded—mark that—"demanded," by the way—that Britain should promise absolute neutrality; which is rather like the bully of the school saying to the only fellow who can tackle him: "I want you to promise to stand aside and not interfere, while I hammer these kids." There is a charming simplicity about Germany's ways at times.

The Antwerp Bombardment.

That artillery duel round about the Antwerp district goes on still, and apparently the Germans are no nearer coming out top-dog than before. If they have succeeded in re-entering Malines they have been badly knocked about near Rumpst and have been obliged to retire in disorder, which is sometimes a military euphemism for running away. All look attend brave little Belgium. Speaking of the Belgians, there is a grisly humour—perhaps a humour with too fine a point to it for German perceptive powers—about this hoisting of flags on public buildings to indicate that they are historic works of art. Yet, with Louvain and Rheims fresh in one's mind, one has uncomfortable doubts as to the effect of this flagging.

The Russians' Part in the Game.

Still Russia continues untiringly her part in the drama, cavalry and artillery playing up to each other to the discomfiture of the enemy, and the bayonets accomplish what these left unfinished. The Czar is to be complimented both on the steadfastness of his army and also on his own readiness to appear in the field. His forces have also been worry-ment of that ill-starred Power contained in this batch of wires.

The Big Battle.

For the civilian to speculate as to affairs on the Aisne and round

CHINESE MINISTER.

Official Landing This Morning.

This morning fifty rank and file of the 40th Pathans, together with pipes and drums, furnished a guard of honour at Blake Pier for the reception of Mr. Alfred Sze, who is passing through the Colony, and arrived by the s.s. Mishima Maru this morning.

Mr. Sze, who is the Chinese Minister to London, was met by His Excellency the Governor's aide-de-camp and drove off to pay a visit to Government House in H.E.'s motor-car. Mr. Ho Tung was on the Pier to assist in welcoming the visitor.

Mr. Sze, who was formerly Secretary of Legation in London, has been staying for some time in Peking. While in Hongkong he will be the guest of Mr. Ho Tung. His Excellency called at Government House this morning, and, this afternoon, was entertained by the Chinese at their Chamber of Commerce.

INDIANS' QUARREL.

At the Police Court, this morning, an Indian summoned another for assault.

Mr. Crowther Smith, who was out near Yumai railway station with the Boy Scouts, witnessed the fight, which appeared to have started over some railway tickets. There was a short argument, and the men are said to have attacked one another in a thorough fashion. Mr. Crowther Smith having to separate them.

The defendant told his Worship that the complainant asked him for some of the wine that he was drinking. He gave him some, and the complainant repeated the request, which this time was refused, whereupon the complainant struck him.

The case was remanded until Thursday.

DISBELIEVED STORY.

Explaining Possession of Lottery Tickets.

Charged with bringing Shan Pai lottery tickets into the Colony, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, this morning, a Chinese told a woeful tale of how he had been to Macao and lost nearly all his money playing *fantan*. What was left was only Chinese currency, and as that would be of no use to him in Hongkong, he purchased the lottery tickets in the hope of retrieving his loss. His Worship pointed out that the tickets bore two names, and asked whether he used the two names for "joss" or not.

The defendant explained that one name was his "milk name," and the other was given him at marriage. Later when it was pointed out that after arrest he had given a false address, he said that he had two addresses; and his Worship, expressing the belief that he had brought the tickets into the Colony for sale, fined him ten dollars.

about, or even to attempt to "put two and two together," as regards the various messages from that quarter, seems rather a waste of energy. Nevertheless "even a waylaid man, though a fool" cannot fail to see the significance of: "The enemy's attacks lacked cohesion and were delivered by comparatively small bodies without co-operation. Some clearly betokened inferior leadership." Another message or two of that sort and we shall know what to think.

Brave Bermuda.

One word more, and that about Bermuda's offer. It is one of the signs which show what the Empire is made of in what quarter, thinks about this war, and what the Empire's sons conceive to be their duty in a time of stress. We look to hear soon that other small Colonies have imitated this fine example of loyalty and self-

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

There's no place like home—even though it be the "lubricated" home.

"Armageddon," we regret to say, is still going strong. We have seen it in no less than six papers since our last feeble protest. We are only waiting to see "Ishabod" come up again now. Also, isn't it almost time some of our Home exponents of the gentle art of journalism gave us another taste of "atrocious," "the line of least resistance" and "the nib-degrees"?

The latest news from the Front, according to a contemporary is: "The Governments are specially determined west of Simao." One takes comfort as one reads. After this, never let it be said that news of moment is being withheld from the public.

This is the way to advertise: "WASTED."—Three or four furnished rooms. There is almost a pathos in such an appeal as this.

A local gentleman, travelling "way down South," encountered an ancient and loquacious hotel-keeper in Sydney who seemed intensely interested to learn that the traveller came from this Colony. "What? God bless my soul," quoth he, "I knew Hongkong, thirty years ago." For a minute or two he seemed lost in holy memories. At last he sighed heavily, "Dear old Hongkong," he murmured. "You have tender associations in connection with it?" asked our friend, with the respectful gentleness that is due from a young man to an old one. "Well, not to say tender," was the thoughtful reply. "But I was in jail there for three months—and the grub was tip-top."

The latest kind enquiry: Have you had your photograph of the Em on framed yet?

H. G. Wells speaks, in his "Passionate Lover," of "the wicked lights of Hongkong." If he had to walk along the road near the University after dark, in that part where the drain or water pipes are being laid, and where a narrow margin of muddy foot-path is illuminated by feeble lamps all too far apart, he would pray for a few more of those lights and wouldn't give a cuss as to whether their moral character was good or bad. P.W.D. please note.

We learn from a contemporary that "the Russians and their Allies are determined to reach Berlin, and when that time comes the Russians may confidently be expected to be in close proximity to the German capital." Cheers! But please what is the German capital?

There's nothing like a real English lady. Not long ago a young Swedish girl, new to Hongkong, was travelling on the Peak tramway to see some friends as to whose whereabouts she was not quite clear. Turning to a lady who sat next her she began: "Would you tell me where—" Ask the conductor, was the brusque reply.

The Bijou Theatre is worthy of all encouragement, for it has had the boldness to screen a detective story film wherein the detective did not once put a pipe in his mouth till the second part of the play. Surely the absence of the pukka Sherlock Holmes pipe under such circumstances is worth chronicling.

There is no truth in the report that Mr. Keir Hardie has offered his services at the Front—at any rate on behalf of the Allies; or that any prizes will be offered for winners in the lying competition that is going on in Germany as to the latter's victories in the present war.

Ambassador's Secretary.
Mr. T. Y. Lo, the Secretary to the Chinese Ambassador in London, accompanied by Mrs. Lo, is registered at the Hongkong Hotel.

WAR ITEMS.

Gallant Letter of a Young Territorial.

A lad aged 16, who on completing his studies at Colchester Grammar School joined the 5th Essex Territorials, has sent the following letter to his mother:—

I am writing to you to-day on absolutely business terms. Eighty per cent. of our battalions have answered their country's call to foreign service. Now, why should not I? Surely it is better to fight the Germans in their land than on our own shores. Now, as I am the eldest son, I want to fight for our country. All our officers have volunteered and I want to follow suit. Mother dear, I am only asking you because I know that an Englishman like father would wish me to defend the old flag abroad. If we youngsters don't volunteer it seems that old men and perhaps the women will have to fight.

Don't let sister Olive persuade you. Tell her I shall be back all right and take her to dances. Reply at once, dear mother.

Dreadnought Destruction at Ten Miles.

Paris, Aug. 25.

A new projectile, something between a torpedo and a shell, has been submitted for consideration to the Admiralty. It glides and skims the surface of the water like a flat pebble, and has a range of nearly ten miles.

It can be fired from either a torpedo tube or a twelve-inch gun, and contains a charge sufficient to destroy Dreadnoughts or a battleship. The method of firing is particularly simple and can be effected from a conning tower without the use of the telescope.

The Journal, which reports the invention, says it is not a mere freak idea, though, as yet, its military value remains to be established.—Reuter.

Candour Punished.

Paris, Aug. 26.

The Copenhagen newspapers, says the Humanité, report that the offices of the Vorwärts in Berlin have been pillaged by the militarists, who destroyed the printing machinery and broke everything in the place.

These acts of violence were committed in consequence of the publication in the Vorwärts of articles in which it was said in a guarded, but sufficiently explicit manner, that the responsibility not only for the present events, but for those which may supervene later with disastrous results for the unity of Germany, lay at the door of the Emperor.—Reuter.

The Loyalty of Gambia.

Peking, Sept. 26.

The following official telegram from the Foreign Office has been handed to Reuter's agent in Peking.

London, Sept. 25.

The Colonial Secretary reports that the Legislative Council of Gambia, on behalf of all inhabitants of the Colony, European and native, including chiefs and the population of different tribes and districts of the Protectorate, have presented an address of allegiance to the Throne and have undertaken to contribute £10,000 to the National Relief Fund.

Flag Day Receipts.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 27.

Scores of German prisoners are refusing to accept food for fear of being poisoned, owing to the libels systematically spread among them.

£20,000 was raised in St. Petersburg by the sale of flags on "flag day." The sums paid varied, apart from minor sums, from notes for £100 to a couple of roubles. The money is to be given to the first Russian soldier entering Berlin.

German proclamations of the advent of liberty continue to be distributed in Poland from aeroplanes. Among other absurdities, it is alleged that Japan has declared war on Russia and that Sweden has occupied Finland.—Reuter.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The sailing of the P.M.S. KOREA on October 6 has been postponed from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

THE FOLLY OF BERLIN.

"Truth" on the War.

"Scrutator" writes in Truth of August 12 as follows:—

It was said of the last war in which we engaged that it "could and ought to have been avoided." So far as this country is concerned, that cannot be said of the present war, and it has hardly been suggested from any quarter. This is a significant fact, for since public opinion became articulate in this country there have been few foreign wars in regard to which it has not been divided. It may be said of every breach of the peace since the days of Cain and Abel that it could and ought to have been avoided, but the question always arises, by whom? In the present instance certainly not by us. How far we may have contributed to the catastrophe by errors of commission or omission in days gone by may be open to argument. But neither our honour nor our safety left us any alternative but to declare war last week is proved beyond possibility of dispute by the documents that the Government has published. All that could be done, consistently with the national honour and safety, to keep this country out of the battle of the continental nations Sir Edward Grey did. It is customary among all nations when they go to war to proclaim vociferously that right and justice are on their side, and to invoke with confidence the aid of the God of Battles on that ground. The Germans did this as piously as we in 1899. The Germans are, no doubt, doing it to-day, for they are quite as religious a people as either the Boers or the British. Probably the God of Battles does not look upon battlefields with quite the same eye as the combatants. In human disputes right and wrong are usually so interwoven on each side that it is more than man can do to unravel them. In the presence of Divine justice we must all be miserable sinners, and never more so, I should think, than when we set about killing one another on behalf of what we conceive to be our rights or our duty. But for the purposes of this life it is worth something to know that in a given emergency, when we have had only two evil alternatives to choose between, we have chosen what, to the best of our judgment and conscience, is the less evil. So far as that is a comfort and support in the unpleasant task before us we are certainly entitled to it this time.

Naturally, and not unreasonably, feeling is very bitter at the present moment against Germany. But it seems more useful to dwell upon the stupidity than the wickedness of our enemy, for in a case like this it is some encouragement to know that the party you have to deal with is a fool as well as a knave. The folly of Germany on this occasion has been almost beyond belief. There cannot be the slightest doubt that she was a party to the springing of this trouble upon Europe, if not the actual instigator. In the first place, her Government must have been privy to the presentation of the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia; in the second, it was certainly not without their approval that Austria declared war after Serbia had conceded three-fourths of the Austrian demands. On the other hand, it is conceivable that in allowing the train to be fired in this way the Berlin wirepullers foresaw the position in which their country was to find itself within a couple of weeks. What, then, did they expect? It must have been one of two things: either that Russia would take the attack on Serbia lying down, as she had taken the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; or that, if Russia took up arms, she and France could be easily disposed of. By the light of all that we know now there can be little doubt that the second alternative was deliberately courted. It was thought at Berlin that the moment was favourable for a European war—too good, in short, to be missed. There had been earlier in the summer an ominous press duel between Germany and Russia, and German feeling was hot against the Russians. France had just had a scare about the condition of her army, and the

TELEGRAMS.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

NEW PREMIER OF ONTARIO.

(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")

London, Received Oct. 3.

The Hon. William Howard Hearst, K.C., succeeds the Hon. Sir James Pliny Whitney (whose death was announced in our issue of September 28) as premier of Ontario.

[The Hon. William Howard Hearst, K.C., has been Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for the Province of Ontario since 1911. He was admitted to the Bar in 1888, and commenced the practice of the law at Sault Ste. Marie in the same year; Bench of the Law Society, 1913; Member of Ontario Legislature 1908; Member for Electoral District of Sault Ste. Marie 1911.]

results of the three years' service law had not yet been reaped. England apparently had her hands full with the prospect of civil war in Ireland. It is impossible to disconnect the opening of the ball from the conference at Buckingham Palace, on the breaking down of which the Austrian ultimatum was presented to Serbia. It was no doubt thought at that moment that England's neutrality could easily be obtained if necessary, and the attempt to obtain it was actually made a few days later.

At every point the German Government miscalculated. Neither Russia nor France hesitated a moment in taking up the challenge thrown to them. The Irish difficulty vanished like a bad dream the instant Parliament awoke to the presence of danger abroad. The supreme folly had also been committed of acting without reference to Italy, who detached herself from the Triple Alliance as soon as it became necessary for her to declare her attitude. No account had apparently been taken till this moment of the fact that the British Fleet happened to be fully mobilised after many weeks' elaborate preparation, and that a declaration of war at this juncture would place Germany at a hopeless disadvantage at sea, without a chance of getting in that first blow which is the essence of her strategy, and with her cruisers and all her vast commerce scattered over the face of the globe at the mercy of the enemy. Evidently in recognition of this awkward state of things a tardy attempt was made to secure English neutrality. It was made with characteristic Prussian cynicism. Mr. Asquith has sufficiently denounced the "infamy" of the terms on which we were to stand out—or shall we say "stand in?" Let us here look rather at the stupidity of them. We were to rest satisfied with a verbal assurance from Berlin that, France having been beaten; no territory would be taken from her in Europe, but we were expected to acquiesce in the transfer to Germany of any of France's colonial possessions for which she had a fancy. Possibly, had we shown a disposition to deal on this basis we might have had, for what it was worth, a verbal promise of a few crumbs for ourselves. But whatever the precise terms, considered as a bargain between two thieves, what was the offer worth to us? At the mere price of the maintenance of the territorial status quo in Western Europe; we were to consent to Germany annexing all the "places in the sun" that France now holds of the Mediterranean and throughout Africa and Asia, and all her coaling stations and naval bases, actual and potential, throughout the world! This proposal is not only an insult to our honour, but an insult to our understanding and our reputation as a business nation. In making it the Berlin people showed a misconception of the character of the people they were talking to which is simply amazing.

But that is not all. Look at the case of Belgium. On the strength of a verbal assurance that the independence and territorial integrity of Belgium would be respected after the war—an

DAIRY FARM NEWS. NOTICE.

We beg to notify our customers that on and after 14th inst. our amended prices (as approved by the Food Committee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

assurance, as Sir Edward Grey has pointed out, from a Government which in making it was violating its own treaty obligations—we were expected to disregard our own treaty obligations, and consent to Belgium being occupied by German troops as a matter of military convenience so long as Germany was at war with France. The Belgians themselves were expected to consent to the same thing, and when the cool request for their consent was declined they were met with a declaration of war, followed instantly by the invasion of their country. No doubt to the great surprise of their unceremonious neighbour they too have upset all calculations by resisting this proceeding with extraordinary vigour and determination. They are so strangely constituted that they think it is safer to keep a Prussian out of your country if you can, than to let him in on the understanding that he will go out voluntarily when he has got what he professes to want.

An idea has existed in this country for many years that the Berlin Foreign Office is a marvel of astute prescience and subtle cunning. That idea has often been combated in these pages. Prussian diplomacy may be unscrupulous, dogged, brutal, but it has no prescience except that of greed; and no cunning except that of duplicity. It is so incapable of finesse and all the higher refinements of intrigue, so profoundly convinced that the only effectual argument in international affairs is that of the mailed fist, that it hardly deserves the name of diplomacy at all. It is essentially clumsy and stupid. For these reasons it has exposed Germany to nothing but ignominious diplomatic defeats in the course of the last ten or twelve years. The most conspicuous exhibition of its fatuity hitherto has been the Agadir business. But Germany's false steps and miscalculations on that

(Continued on Page 10.)

Englishman Arrested at Moji.

An Englishman, aged 36, was arrested at Moji on the 19th inst. and charged with photographing the Shimonoosaki fortifications. It is stated that he took pictures while passing through the Inland Sea on the Kasuga Maru to Kobe and also on the return voyage on the Shidzuka Maru. A Moji correspondent of the Nagasaki Press learns that the accused admitted that he had taken a photograph in the Straits, but excused himself on the plea that he had taken pictures in other parts of Japan and knew nothing of the prohibition or the fortification zone. The negatives were confiscated and the man released, the authorities being satisfied that he committed the offence in ignorance of the law.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

Any members of the above wishing to form a branch in Hongkong are requested to send their names and addresses to "PATRIOTIC" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SURCHARGED STAMPS—WAR SOUVENIRS. IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND. MYSORE & COORG BRANCH. President Lt.-Col. Sir H. DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Committee of the above branch have decided to issue Souvenir Stamps of the values of Rupee One, Annas Four and Annas Two in connection with the above Fund. The stamps adopted are, by permission of H. H. The Maharajah, the Mysore General stamps surcharged with the words "Imperial Indian Relief Fund." They are of no value beyond that of serving as a Souvenir of the Great War now raging in Europe and as receipts for contributions of small amount, and, as all stamps issued have to be accounted for, purchasers of them can rest assured that every anna subscribed in this way will reach its proper destination.

Apply to B. O. REYNOLDS, Residency Road, Bangalore. Bangalore, 31st August 1914.

G. B. R. MAGISTRACY.

No. 8, 306.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Licensing Board will be held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1914, at 2.15 p.m. for the purpose of considering applications for Publican's Licences, Restaurant Adjunct Licences and Hotel Keeper's Adjunct Licences for the year 1914-1915 under the Liquor Consolidation Ordinance, 1911.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Magistracy. All applications must be forwarded to the Magistracy on or before Monday, the 19th day of October, 1914, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Four Dollars.

Applicants for transfers or new licences, and persons objecting to such applications, must appear in person.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary to the Licensing Board. Hongkong, 2nd Oct. 1914.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA, a.s. "SIBERIA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 7th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 12th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday, October 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 4th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON, Agent. Hongkong, 4th October, 1914.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

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Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian

Atlantic port £45, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car

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Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

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tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail

between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.		Mishima Maru Capt. Wada T. 16,000 Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 25,000	{WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500	{TUES., 6th Oct. at noon. {TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	{WEDNES., 19th Oct.
--	--	----------------------------	------------------------

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa T. 12,000	{TUESDAY, 6th Oct.
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BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo		Wakasa Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
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NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	{FRIDAY, 30th Oct.
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SHANGHAI and Kobe		Hilachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	{THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.
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Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	
1st class.....\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95	
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With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	6th Oct. at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HEPHONG	Sungkiang	7th Oct. at 10 a.m.
AMOY	Linan	7th Oct. at noon
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW	Chihli	7th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI	Luchow	8th Oct. at 4 p.m.
WUWEL, C'FOO & TIENSHIN	Kueichow	11th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tjilwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
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Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" " Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" " Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Oct., 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity: All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW.

Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	SAT., 10th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	MON., 5th Oct. at 2 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	THUR., 8th Oct. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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LOG BOOK.

The Panama Canal Open.

There is a "and irony," it is

remarked, "in opening the

Panama Canal to the world's

trade at a moment when there is

no trade to go through it." The

purpose of the canal is to streng-

then the bonds of peaceful com-

merce, but to-day commerce

stands paralyzed and peace has

flown. Many editors in the United

States comment regretfully upon

the fact that the practical com-

pletion of this great achievement

wins so little attention from a

world intent upon the war news

from Europe. The Phila-

delphia Record, however, mak-

ing a virtue of the inevitable,

stoutly maintains that "this un-

ostentatious act may be consid-

ered a more appropriate celebra-

tion of a triumph of the arts of peace

than if it had been associated with

martial pomp and an array of com-

merce-destroyers and battleships."

"It was a thoroughly businesslike

proceeding," the New York

World concurs, "in keeping with

the way the great inter-oceanic

waterway has been pushed to

completion," and it remarks:

"On schedule time the steamship

Ancon left Colon, passed through

the locks, and within ten hours

entered the waters of the Pacific

at Panama. Within twenty-four

hours a small fleet of ships of

commerce had made the passage.

For the formal celebration we

shall wait until next spring.

To-day the canal lies open to all

the nations of the world upon

equal terms. The United States

has noted with entire good faith

and in the observance of its

treaties discriminated against

none and reserved no exclusive

rights to itself. Beyond the

collection of tolls, which are

uniform to ships of all flags, it has

assumed none of the privileges

of national ownership at the expense

of friends and rivals in trade. It

has achieved a moral triumph no

less impressive than the material

victory won by its engineers over

nature in the piercing of the

Isthmus." It is universally main-

tained that the canal must remain

neutral, in the present dangerous

state of affairs, and yet, the

Baltimore American reminds us,

"the United States stands

committed to its defence in order

to preserve it as a world avenue

and secure for itself the naval

advantages that it would con-

tribute in case of military

necessity." The regulations that

have been made with the view of

preserving neutrality are sum-

marized thus: "The men-of-war

of any of the nations now at war

may use the canal under certain

conditions, although they are

forbidden to blockade it or to

exercise within it any right of

war or commit within it any act

of hostility. Vessels of war of

belligerents, by the terms of the

treaty, shall not revictual nor take

any stores in the canal except so

far as may be strictly necessary;

and the transit of such vessels

shall be effected with the least

possible delay and with only such

intermission as may result from

the necessities of the service. Nor

shall any belligerent

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For	Steamship	On
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Fausang	Tues., 6th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
SANDAKAN	Chungang	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Hangsang	Thurs., 8th Oct. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Cheongsang	Fri., 9th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'cutta	Kutsang	Tues., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

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A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
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 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuantai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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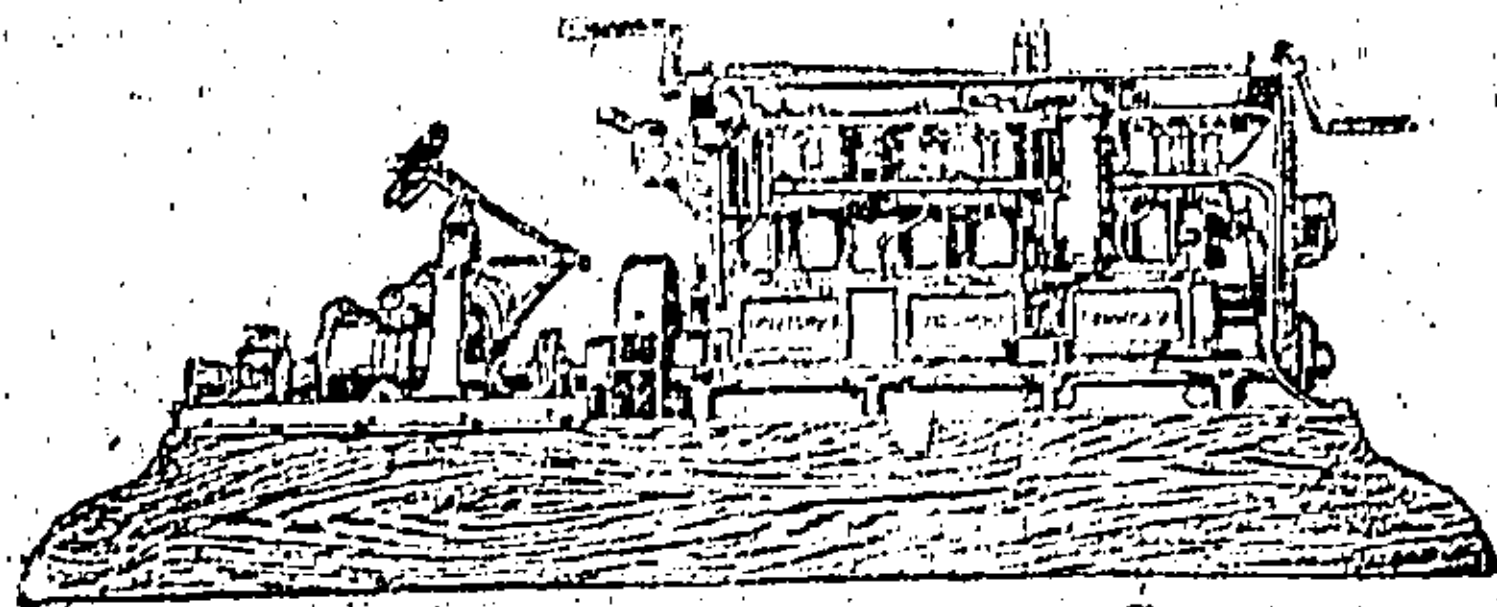
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	6, Oct.
South America via usual ports	Seiyo M.	L. K. K.	6, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	6, Oct.
Via B.C. S'hai via S'hai &c.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'tle, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai &c.	Chunyang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
Victoria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San Francisco via Manila & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'pore, Pang, Rangoon & C'cutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	6, Oct.
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto	D. & Co.	7, Oct.
Bangkok via Swi tow	Chihli	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Cuyton	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, & C'cutta	Kutang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tea	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Sulamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
African Ports	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tjima	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Java	Tjitiwang	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjimanoe	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

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For BOSTON AND NEW YORK

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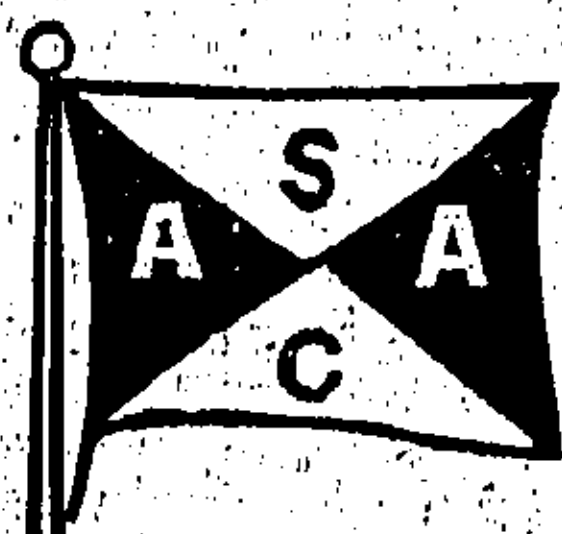
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Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

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AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.
General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd Sept.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from this port on Tuesday, Oct. 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama and Honolulu.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Harbor Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th ult.

TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct. to 11th Oct. 1914.

Day of Month	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
5th Oct.	10.40	4.40	11.40	5.40
6th Oct.	11.40	5.40	12.40	6.40
7th Oct.	12.40	6.40	1.40	7.40
8th Oct.	1.40	7.40	2.40	8.40
9th Oct.	2.40	8.40	3.40	9.40
10th Oct.	3.40	9.40	4.40	10.40
11th Oct.	4.40	10.40	5.40	11.40

m morning. a afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,321, M. Nakamura, 2nd ult. Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Saxby, 22nd ult. Singapore, 16th ult. Gen.—D. & Co.

Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,365, H. Hinokura, 25th ult. Moji, 20th ult. Gen.—T. K. K.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,450, H. S. Malken, 23rd ult. Sourabaya, 15th ult. Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Shipcote, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 23rd ult. Singapore, 16th ult. Order.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Boyle, 25th ult. Kwangyoh, 24th ult. Stone—S. T. & Co.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 742, H. Marguerite, 26th ult. Hirkow, 25th Sept. Gen.—A. B. Marty.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Dagnich, 27th Sept. Singapore, 24th Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Middleham Castle, Br. s.s. 2,354, Watters, 27th Sept. Singapore, 20th Sept. Case of—D. & Co.

Samuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,322, T. Date, 23rd ult. Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moar, 28th ult. Shanghai, 25th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,455, P. Pitt, 29th ult. Cardiff, Coat—Admiralty.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 377, McLure, 29th Sept. Shanghai, 25th Sept. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s. 1,176, A. W. Nelson, 29th Sept. Manila, 27th Sept. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Lycanor, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 12th ult. Singapore, 8th ult. Gen.—H. & S.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,360, S. Soga, 17th ult. Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.

Kief, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult. Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Sultan van Koelb, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 18th ult. Tarakan, 12th ult. Fuel—A. P. Co.

Tjimanoe, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult. Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Chibi, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult. S'hai, 19th ult. Ballast—B. & S.

Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Peel, 20th ult. London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. O-Kawaki, 20th ult. Moji, 14th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Holjan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,563, Miyazaki, 20th ult. Camaran Bay, 16th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Kashima M., Jap. s.s. 6,546, M. Yagi, 21st ult. Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,133, H. Yamamoto, 3rd inst. Shanghai, 30th ult. Gen. & Flour—O. S. K.

Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,674, Baba, 2nd inst. Sourabaya, 22nd ult. Sugar—Suzuki & Co.

Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,664, Okuma, 2nd inst. Karatsu, 26th ult. Coal—Suzuki & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,625, T. Tamoto, 2nd inst. Chingwanoo, 25th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Linnar, Br. s.s. 1,350, Jones, 2nd inst. Shanghai, 20th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Phagoo, Br. s.s. 3,242, Cave, 1st inst. Shanghai, 20th ult. Gen.—D. & Co.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,300, E. H. Laver, 2nd inst. Shanghai, 20th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2nd October, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on 6th October, 1914, at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Monday, 5th October 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before 31st October 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENRINNES."

From SEITH, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-
 signed on or before the 12th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th October, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
 signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY STRONG TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	SPRINGS	WEARS
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	55' top } 50' bottom }	30'	6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	24'	18'	6"		
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254'	40' 3"	24'	6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250'	50'	18'	6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Commercial Dock	450'	55'	30'	6"		
ABRAHAM						
Harbour Dock	430'	54'	25'	6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	213'	54'	15'	6"		

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Telephone No. 1 K.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS Telephone No. 30, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

GERMANS ROUTED BY RUSSIANS.

FLEEING TOWARDS EAST PRUSSIA THE VICTORS IN PURSUIT.

French Capture German Trenches.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 5, 1.30 a.m.

An official statement issued in Paris at 11 o'clock in the evening says:

On the Left Wing, the battle is in full progress. In the Arras region no decision has yet been reached. The fighting has been less violent between the upper valley of the Aisne and the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise.

We have progressed in the Soissons region, where the enemy's trenches have been captured.

A full continuous along almost all the remainder of the front. We have made some progress in Woivre between Apremont and the Meuse and on Rupt-de-Mad.

Germans Fleeing Before Russians.

Oct. 5, 2.35 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd states the battle of Augustovka ended on the 3rd. inst. in a complete defeat of the Germans, who are fleeing towards the frontier of Eastern Prussia, pursued by the Russians.

MISSING PIPING.

How the Gas Company Stands to Lose.

This afternoon, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. E. Wood, Mak Kin, alias Ah Kin, a former employee of the Hongkong and China Gas Co., Ltd., was charged with the larceny, as bailie, of various lengths of piping, the property of the Company.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Hareton, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. R. Heywood, of Mr. L. D'Almeida e Castro's office, defended.

Mr. Shenton told his Worship that the prosecutors employed a number of fitters, and when orders were obtained, Mr. Borthwick handed the fitter a chit stating the job to be done, and the name, and address where it was to be carried out. The name of the fitter was also placed on the chit, and he was to obtain from the storekeeper the length of piping required. Surplus piping, after the job was done, had to be returned to the store. Since the arrest of the defendant various jobs had been measured up, and it was concerning the shortage returned to stores that the present charges were brought. Some of the piping recovered by the police was identical with that issued from the store.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

THE SIXTH CONVICTION.

Too Young for Banishment?

A Chinese youth who was charged with being unlawfully in possession of a quantity of Chinese medicine, before Mr. Wood, this morning, at the Police Court, was proved to have five previous convictions against him.

Mr. Wood:—Why was he not banished?

Inspector P. O'Sullivan, in charge of the case:—I don't know, too young, I suppose. The defendant was sent to prison for fourteen days and recommended for banishment.

KAISER STORIES.

Memories of an English Governess.

Miss Anne Topham was English governess to the Kaiser's daughter; and she has written an interesting book of recollections called "Memories of the Kaiser's Court" (Methuen, 10s. 6d. net). From the numerous stories and incidents in the book in which His Majesty figures, it is possible to reconstruct a very graphic and by no means unattractive portrait of the ruler of Germany, alike in his function of Monarch and his role of husband and parent.

The "Papa" of the Princess is very much the Kaiser of high politics, alternately gushing and ferocious, always courteous, and continually doing indiscreet things. Everybody around him is kept ever on the move, or ready to be on the move next moment; everyone with whom he comes into contact is expected to be as interested in everything as he is himself. His son, the Crown Prince, is not more typically the tactless, hating grandiose yet childlike, earnest but superficial Hohenzollern than is the Kaiser. All things are plain to him, not excepting the mysterious ways of Providence; all except the Suffragettes. He admits that he does not understand them.

Why, in Heaven's name, do women want the vote? he asks; and he threatened one charming lady suffragist whom he met at Kiel, and who promised a suffragist invasion of Berlin, that if the Pankhurst section went to Germany, he would give them much worse than two days' detention in Holloway with newspapers to read and flowers to decorate their cells.

What exactly the German police would do with the Suffragettes, Wilhelm II. did not make clear; but perhaps this problem need not worry us very much more.

The Invasion of England.

Although a genial man in his leisure, the Kaiser jokes with difficulty. For instance, plenty of us could have thought of a more diplomatic joke to drop upon an English governess who was seeing her German Princess pupil parade for the first time in the uniform of the Death's Head Hussars than the statement:

"She will ride at the head of the first regiment that invades England!" The sniggering rudeness of the remark was met by a very bright counter from Miss Topham (whom the Kaiser came to speak of as "our English Dreadnought"); but it remains one of those things that might very well have been put differently.

Most of the Kaiser's recorded outbursts of humour—and some of his utterances as statesman—are open to the same criticism. Let it not be assumed from this that the Kaiser of Miss Topham's book and our visualisation is an altogether disagreeable person; far from it. Not least just now, when we are fighting him for our lives and for our conceptions of civilisation, would we overlook his many appreciations of aspects of our English country and people. More than once he has paid tribute to the beauty and attraction of the English countryside; he has a poem of Kipling framed and hung in his room; his favourite book as a boy was "Frank Fairleigh"; he likes Dickens; he buys his horses in England or Ireland; he sends to London for his tea; he worships Reynolds and Gainsborough and Nelson. In fact, one could fill a column of this journal with his numerous English preferences. That we are at war with so very English a foreigner is one of life's larger ironies; yet we are at war with him (and he with us) more bitterly and tragically perhaps than we yet fully realise.

The Prussian Spirit.

The Prussian spirit peeps out everywhere if we look at Wilhelm II. closely, despite the European (or English) gloss of gentleness. When Queen Alexandra and the German Empress were driving in Berlin the horses of their carriage were frightened by a salute of guns. The Master of the Horse was presented subsequently by the Kaiser to King Edward, who already knew the official very well. "Here's the man who made such a fearful blunder (hat sich blamiert) with his horses," said the Kaiser, in presenting his humble servant.

The significance of instances like this cannot be exaggerated: they are of essential barbarism, not of civilised Europe. That the Kaiser "means nothing" by them adds to their significance. The school-boyish side of the Kaiser, although it may at times embarrass needlessly the solemn and deserving person, one contemns less severely. Indeed, it is possible to be pleased by some of Miss Topham's stories of the mutual mischief of the Kaiser and his daughter. One day the Princess shocked her governess by making the "pop" of a champagne cork with her lips and cheeks, and then imitating the gurgle of the wine as it runs into a glass.

"Whoever taught you those unlady-like accomplishments?" asked the governess. "S-s-s! It was papa!" came the gleeful answer: "he can do it splendidly." And she gurgled again in the hope of developing by long practice a talent equal to his.

A Tactless Monarch.

That the Kaiser in the domestic circle habitually alludes to other great men, as idiots, fatheads, stupid, and the like is no matter for blame or surprise. He has reason, like the Brigadier, and doubtless they all privately slander one another. At the Royal tables in the forty palaces of the Kaiser, Miss Topham assures us most things English were held in friendly regard, although the Kaiser has a vast contempt for English politicians and especially for War Ministers who cannot ride.

During the Boer War the Kaiser was less English than usual; but when Miss Topham first made his acquaintance, immediately subsequent to that war, although he was not eulogistic of our military exploits in South Africa, he admitted the difficulties of the situation and condemned the nasty references to England in the German Press.

The Kaiser has a quaint taste in presents. He selects and buys every year for his wife a dozen new hats; one Christmas he gave his daughter a live pig; on another occasion he loaded up his suite on a visit to his own pottery works, with plaques, busts, and statues of himself. His daughter, by the way, had her pig washed and scrubbed and decorated with blue ribbon for a time. But as it grew up she fattened it on food paid for by her father, sold it to a butcher and pocketed the money! She was quite annoyed that papa would not buy her another little pig to bring up on the same lines.

Dramatic Memories.

The Kaiser's pet plays are mostly tiresome in the extreme to other people. When King Edward was in Berlin the Kaiser took him to see a spectacular piece called "Sardanapalus." In the last act there is a very realistic fire. King Edward went to sleep, and awoke just as the fire scene was in full working order. For a moment he was afraid that the theatre was ablaze, and the Empress had some difficulty in convincing him that this was not so. It was decided that "Richard II." was the most suitable item in Sir Herbert Tree's repertory for the Princess to see in Berlin. She was immensely taken by Sir Herbert's death agonies in the dungeon, and she

THE BOXING.

Numerous Entries for the Contests.

The entries for the Amateur Boxing Tournament, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, to be held at the City Hall, on Saturday next, closed on the evening of the 3rd inst., and though we are not at present able to give the names of all those who have entered, we are able to give a number who are ready to step into the ring at the call. The heavy-weights include P.O. Campbell, E.R.A. Harrison and Stoker Rappley.

In the middle-weight division E.R.A. Eave, Stoker Bright, Stoker Smith and Pte. Colquhitt have declared their intention to don the gloves.

The light-weights include Mr. Ward, Hongkong; Signalmen Lamb; Seaman Philpot and E.R.A. Grogan.

There are quite a number of "feathers" and this evening the list should be complete and ready for publication. Mr. Logan and Mr. Rodger, we are informed, have received numerous entries for this class, and the programme promises to be a very full one.

The prizes, silver cups, medals etc., are on view at Messrs. Montreuil and Co's, where seats can be booked. By the way, the booking is going on apace, and there is quite a demand for the better class seats.

Harrison is something new to Hongkong, and we are told that we can look forward to a surprise packet in this hefty boxer.

never tired afterwards of mimicking his voice and gesture, from which it may be imagined that the Kaiser's daughter is a most irreverent tease. A little girl who would "take-off" an actor-manager must need careful watching. But then her father had boasted already that she was "a chip of the old block," and the old block had made fun of a highly respectable German gentleman's bald head on his return from America, suggesting that he had been scalped by Red Indians, and calling all and sundry to witness his wonderful English—"wonderful English—all learnt in America!"

The Duke's Language.

The story told by the Kaiser about the Duke of Cambridge's decision to put down swearing in the Army is old probably, but it is neat. Calling together a body of officers, the Duke delivered a little address to them on the evils of bad language, enforcing his points with the most salubrious of oaths. He concluded thus: "I'm—if I'll allow this habit of swearing to go on! Who the—ever heard me swear?"

Another Duke of Cambridge story told by the Kaiser narrates how the Duke arranged to show the German Emperor and the King of Greece on Woolwich Common some improvements in drill which he had just introduced. He forgot that it was Bank Holiday, and they found the Common full of a London crowd.

The Duke told the military to clear off the mob, but mob refused to be cleared. So the Duke proceeded to "damn their bodies and souls with the greatest impartiality." At last he stopped, "simply for want of wind." A dead silence fell for a moment on the crowd, who were expected to melt sadly and completely away. But suddenly a British workman standing near (equal, as British workmen generally are, to the occasion) took off his cap, and, waving it in the air, cried out: "There: cheers for 'is Ryl 'Ighness the Dook o' Cambridge!" Which three cheers were immediately given with the greatest of spontaneity and good-will.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—My attention has been called to your leading article of September 21, under the above heading, and I should like to make some comments thereon. From the very start I deeply deplore that the Hongkong Telegraph, being a sensible newspaper, should have accepted, as certain information given by an almost anonymous Reverend (perhaps unknown by many), replete with insinuations and with no authoritative proof of any of his assertions.

The phrase alluding to President Arrago (not Arrigo as misprinted) is, above all, most stupidly attributed as his own. It runs as follows:—"Statues should be erected to the devil as a recognition of the fact that he was the first revolutionary"—this is an old phrase written by an Italian reactionary writer. President Arrago would never have said such nonsense.

Now, with regard to the predominant command of the Carabonarii over the Government, I beg to inform the Hongkong Telegraph that by the end of February last the most ample and generous amnesty caused the gates of the prisons to lay open to all prisoners of various classes, with very few exceptions. With reference to the atrocious censure on journalism, "there is a strict censorship over newspaper utterances," I will explain to your readers that there are three or four newspapers in Lisbon, mostly decidedly monarchical, and yet they are allowed to publish; and they publish matter which makes people sick, and yet no steps have been taken for their suppression.

From beginning to end, your leader has made me very sad. You begin as follows:—"Probably no revolution in the world's history has been received with more disfavour by the people than that of Portugal." I, having been present at the revolution, can say that I never saw such a communicative friendship among the people. Even the most sincere Monarchists confessed the generosity of the revolution and the uselessness of fighting against it.

The end of the leader runs as follows:—"But we sometimes think that the Government of Portugal, having had full opportunity now in which to correct the alleged errors of the Monarchy, has as yet performed very little on which it can be congratulated." No, no, it is not so. One cannot expect to reform a nation within a few years. Nevertheless, in four incomplete years great improvements have taken place, both with regard to her finances and the relative numbers of her interchanged commerce.

In Macao, the authorities are preparing a practical and useful reform movement for a pure Portuguese education for the Portuguese. St. Joseph's College, has to-day a very good school with highly qualified teachers. To this the Government did nothing, and it was through the energy of the Reverend Fathers who were left there on the retirement of the Jesuits that what has been done has been accomplished. With regard to finances, a *superavit* has been attained within a period of two years.

Now, with reference to the prosperity of Portuguese commerce, statistics of imports from 1908 to 1913 should be consulted. Yours, etc., REPUBLICAN. Canton, October 3, 1914.

DAY BY DAY.

Souvenir Stamps.

Attention is directed to an advertisement on page 5 regarding the issue of souvenir stamps by the Mysore and Coorg Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The stamps may be obtained on application to Mr. B. O. Reynolds, 7, Residency Road, Bangalore.

For The Troops.

The Peak Club will be open on Friday the 9th inst., and every following Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon as a distributing centre for materials for making comforts for soldiers and sailors and their families. All wishing to make use of this centre are invited to attend on Friday.

Bijou Theatre.

Readers are reminded that a special performance, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund, will be given at the Bijou Theatre to-night. The sensational 5,000 ft. film, "The Mystery of the Old Mill," will be screened, and Professor Lenz and Company will give a couple of interesting turns. The Orient String Band, under Mr. Gonzales, will be in attendance.

Interesting Wedding.

Miss Serena Bland and Mr. Charles Preusser, President of the largest firm of jewellers in Manila, were to be married on the afternoon of September 8, at the home of Mrs. Francis Goodall Bland in Belvedere. The Anshorage, as the Bland home is known, is one of the most picturesque places in Belvedere, with a sloping garden, making a beautiful setting for a summer wedding. Four of the bridesmaids were the Misses Anita Hertel, Jessie McCament, Grace Dickinson, and Helen Dickinson, come from Pasadena. The maid of honour was Miss Mary Freer, and the Misses Ida Kiel and Maude Masterson carried baskets of flowers. The other bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Deane, Frances Beveridge, Helen Goodall, and Minna Preusser. Miss Goodall returned from Europe only recently. The Rev. William K. Guthrie officiated.

MISSING PRISONER.

Escapes From the Siberia at Yokohama.

The following is from a recent San Francisco newspaper:—

Robert J. Ritchie, wanted in Seattle on a charge of forgery, and who was being brought here from Manila by Captain John Hughes on the steamship Siberia, was not on board that vessel yesterday when the ship docked. Ritchie, it was learned, made his escape in Yokohama harbour, and Captain Hughes is still there searching for him, according to Purser Charman.

The local detective bureau received a wire yesterday from Prosecuting Attorney John F. Murphy of Seattle reading as follows: "Ritchie arriving on Siberia under guard from Manila. Will appreciate courtesy."

Detective Henry Kaimbach was assigned to meet Captain Hughes and his prisoner. When he went on board he learned they were still in Japan.

While the Siberia was in the harbour of Yokohama en route here, Hughes and Ritchie were sitting together on an after hatch. Ritchie asked permission to get some cigars from his stateroom. The request was granted. He walked to the stern of the ship and suddenly jumped overboard. The alarm was given immediately, but Ritchie managed to climb aboard a sampan and get ashore. Hughes followed, and, with the assistance of the Japanese police, combed the city for the fugitive, but without result.

The Siberia was delayed for several hours, but finally sailed without him.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1914

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ARTILLERY BATTLE CONTINUES.

DUTCH STEAMER SUNK BY MINE.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 5, 3.40 a.m.

An Antwerp official message issued at 11 p.m. states that an artillery battle continued all day, but the general situation is unchanged.

From Amsterdam it is reported that the Germans occupied Lonsaken, near the frontier.

A Dutch steamer has been sunk by a mine in the North sea. The crew were saved.

From New York it is reported that, in accordance with President Wilson's request, prayers for peace were offered in all the churches of the United States yesterday.

ALLEGED SHOOTING AFFRAY.

British Blue-Jacket Shot.

About 2.30 this afternoon there was some considerable excitement and confusion in the annexe of the King Edward Hotel when it is alleged a civilian and two blue-jackets, were concerned in a shooting affray.

At the moment of going to press the police had but very few details. One of the seamen, at the Police Station, was incoherent and it was some time after his arrival there that the police succeeded in getting any particulars from him. The other seaman was taken to have his injuries treated, suffering from two wounds alleged to have been inflicted by a revolver, which the police now have in their possession.

The revolver is a five-chambered one, nickel-plated, and is of the Smith-Wesson make. The police state that two shots only were fired, though it is said that more than two bullet marks are visible in the hotel near the room where the shooting is alleged to have taken place. It is alleged that the civilian is an engineer residing at the hotel, and that he had the two blue-jackets who are associated with him in the affray, in his room. The employees of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors, were the first to raise the alarm that shooting was taking place, and Mr. Grant, employed at the hotel, very courageously dashed up to the landing on which the shooting occurred, and at great personal risk deprived one of the men of the revolver. The blue-jacket who was shot was bleeding from the hip and was immediately taken for surgical treatment, whilst the civilian and the other seaman, were taken to the Central Police Station.

Mr. Sayer, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Inspector Sullivan, and Sergeant Willis have the matter in hand and are making investigations.

The injured man is said to have been badly, but not dangerously, wounded.

Land Sale.

A sale of Crown land took place this afternoon at the Public Works Department, when Shau-kiwan Inland Lot No. 438 was offered for sale. It was purchased by Chan See-wing, Chang Tsang, and Lai Po for \$910. The lot comprises 1,138 square feet.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Hongkong Contribution.

We have received the following statement regarding the above Fund:—

Subscribers to	Amounting to
3rd inst. monthly.	
Hongkong, 222	\$1,265.54
Swatow, 40	270.00
Amoy, 7	160.00
Kongmoon, 4	24.00
273	\$1,719.54

Donations	
33 Hongkong...	1,133.90
5 Swatow	646.72
1 Amoy	10.00
	\$3,510.16

CONSULAR RECEPTION

To-day being the fourth anniversary of the Portuguese Republic, the Consul General for Portugal, Commendador J. J. Leiria, was "At Home" to his friends. The reception was so well attended that it had to be prolonged until 2.30. H.E. Major General Kelly was represented by Major McHardy. Colonel Chapman and Major Macdonald and other volunteer officers also were among the guests, together with the consular bodies and the heads of the chief business houses.

Useless for the Jury.

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking jurymen, addressing the judge. "I owe a man five pounds that I borrowed, and as he is leaving England to-day for some years, I want to catch him before he gets on the boat, and pay him the five pounds." "You are excused," returned his lordship in icy tones. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."

The "Yellow Dragon," (the Queen's College magazine), for September, is quite a readable little number. Among its features is Lord Roberts' appeal to British children; some interesting comment on Hongkong weather, with original meteorological observations; editorial notes; college chat; and a kindly appreciation of the services rendered to the education of the Colony by the late Mr. W. Curwen.

FILIPINO AUTONOMY.

"Nothing but a Tragical Outrage."

An indictment of the policy of the present Administration to grant Philippine autonomy, an indictment which he says is endorsed by thousands of patriotic Americans in the islands, is forthcoming from Mr. Samuel E. Hilles, president of the Samuel O. Tatum Company, of Cincinnati, O., who has just returned from a three-month tour of the Orient. Mr. Hilles spent most of his time in Manila, where he went with the determination to learn at first hand the degree of preparedness of the Filipinos for self-government.

"The proposals of the Wilson administration to grant autonomy to the Filipinos at the present stage of their development is nothing but a tragical outrage," said Mr. Hilles in the Sutter Hotel last month. "As registering their disgust and distrust of the present policy, thousands of Americans are leaving the islands. Every vessel takes them out, for they are afraid to take any chances on this Administration. I am going to prepare a report on what I saw and learned, and will make every endeavour to have it presented to President Wilson or Secretary Bryan."

Best Class Afraid.

According to Mr. Hilles the most highly cultured Filipinos do not want the United States to withdraw from the Philippines, but they are afraid to say so for fear of personal consequences at the hands of their ignorant countrymen, whom the autonomy proposals have inflamed to a pitch of resentment against anything American. Mr. Hilles says that the present generation of Filipinos is childlike, and for that reason, if for no other, unfit for self-government and for coping with the bigger island problems.

"As proof of the shortsightedness with which Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan have been selecting their nominees for high offices lately," said the traveller, "I might cite the case of Governor-General Francis Burton Harrison. I suppose the Governor-General of the Philippines holds the highest post in the gift of Washington, yet Harrison seems to be unfitted for his office. He is not liked by Americans in Manila."

"Harrison is hopelessly and utterly tactless."

That the resources and possibilities of the islands are great, but that they never can be developed to the full or at all while the Administration maintains its present policy is the belief of Mr. Hilles, who stated that he compiled his facts on the ground, from men who knew.—S. F. Chronicle.

HOME WAR PRICES.

The Maximum Retail Charges.

The Board of Trade list of maximum retail prices for cash, applicable for the week ending Friday, September 4, has been issued as follows:—

	Per lb.
Bacon (by the side) ..	s. d.
Colonial or Continental ..	1 0
British ..	1 1
Batter (imported) first quality ..	1 5
(Other kinds in proportion)	
Cheese (Colonial) ..	0 10
Lard (American) ..	0 8
Margarine ..	0 9
Granulated sugar ..	0 3 1/2
Lump sugar ..	0 4 1/2

In view of the more settled trade conditions now prevailing, the list of prices will for the present be published each Friday.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5) shall if made

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	"
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	"
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary seizes Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oiry. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan takes measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Connaught remains Governor. Kitchener appointed Secretary General during the war. French HMS Amphion troops achieve brilliant success.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Its firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 10.—Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 11.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 12.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open, at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasel. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ourain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

sinks German mine-layer Koenig in Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open, at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Hasel. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Ourain; regiment of Dragons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Namur.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Ciry. Cannonade heard at Tirmont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; ramours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans encircling along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Quebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French reoccupy Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Connaught remains Governor. Kitchener appointed Secretary General during the war. French HMS Amphion troops achieve brilliant success.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arva, west of Lovatza. Leshnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charles taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russian secure victory at Ramanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German desire for peace in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 38; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

Sept. 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues

proclamation, saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hanitz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 250,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to

opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiarism. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Harbourside, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens and give way at Revinny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawarska, and occupy Czernowitz. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the R. vers Dina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions. Battle of the

Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Lind fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Forces.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

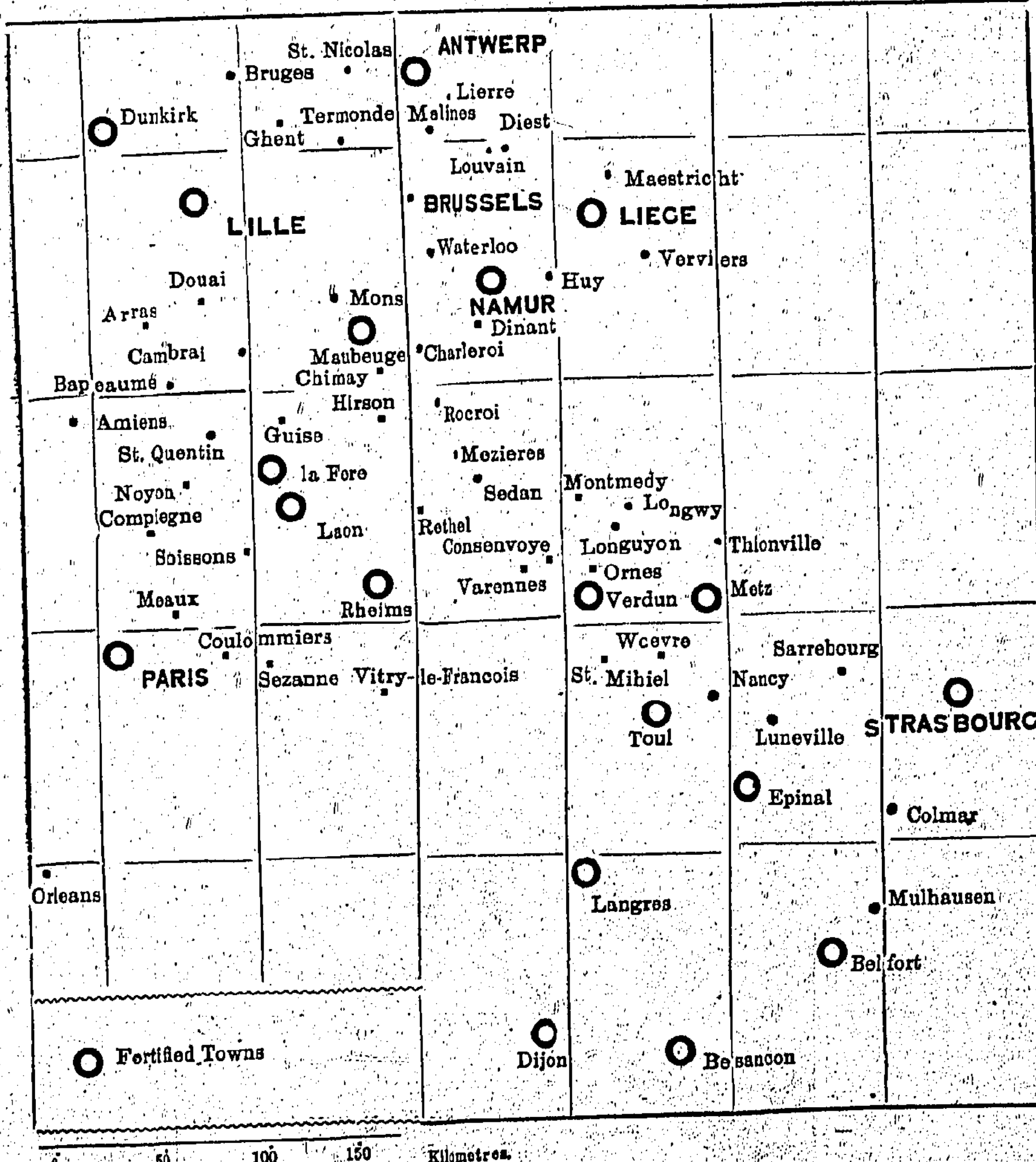
Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported hal way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice as to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies, having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, have taken the offensive at various points on the Left Wing. The Belgians are occupying strong positions on the Nethe, having repulsed two attacks with heavy losses to the Germans.

